

AMERICAN MUSEUM NOVITATES

Number 597

Published by
THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
New York City

Feb. 25, 1933

59. 57, 72 T (6)

SOME DACINE AND CERATITINE TRYPETIDÆ (DIPTERA) FROM AFRICA IN THE COLLECTION OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

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Through the kindness of Mr. C. H. Curran, I have been able to examine some unnamed Trypetidæ in The American Museum of Natural History. Though the species are few, they are of much interest and serve to show that there are still numerous species of Trypetidæ to be discovered in the African region, not to mention the many species described on only one sex or on otherwise inadequate material. The types of the new species are in The American Museum of Natural History.

Dacus (*Chætodacus*) *æthiopicus*, new species

This is one of the more important discoveries among the African Dacinae; as the anterior supra-alar and prescutellar bristles are well-developed, it may be placed in *Chætodacus*, a subgenus hitherto recorded only from the oriental and australasian regions. It seems to come close to a small group which includes *D. (C.) ferrugineus tryoni* Froggatt, *froggatti* Bezzi, and *xanthodes* Broun.¹ The nearest ally may be the last named, which also has a single hypopleural spot, but apparently a different wing-pattern.² Both have the scutellum reddish centrally and yellow on the sides, but the African species is definitely black, and has no humeral bristles, as noted by Malloch³ in *D. xanthodes*.

Apart from possible relationships among the oriental species, two African species seem allied: namely, *Dacus* (*Daculus*) *oleæ* Gmelin and *Dacus* (*Afrodacus*) *biguttulus* Bezzi. The three differ progressively in regard to certain bristles: in *D. æthiopicus* both anterior supra-alar and prescutellars are present, in *D. biguttulus* only the latter, and in *D. oleæ* both are absent. Both of the two latter species differ from the first in having the third abdominal segment in the male ciliate. However, apart from the points noted, the three species agree in a character that may prove of more importance than the differences in chaetotaxy:

¹Bezzi, 'Diptera of Fiji Islands,' pp. 100-102.

²Froggatt, Dept. Agr. N.S.W., Farmers' Bull. 24, Pl. iv, fig. 3.

³Malloch, 'Insects of Samoa,' pt. 6, Dipt., fasc. 7, p. 260.

namely, that the abdominal segments are not fused, as is the case in most of the African *Dacinae*, but are free. The question is one that concerns the status of the subgenera of *Dacus* in general, and it is hoped to discuss this in a forthcoming paper.

MALE, FEMALE.—Length of body: male, 5.5 mm., female, 7.9 mm.; wing, male, 5.0 mm., female, 6.8 mm. The three males available are all markedly smaller than the females, but two rather teneral-looking females are as small as the males. Head, proportions of length, height, and width in types: male, 7, 9, and 11; female, 8, 11, and 13. Occiput not prominent below, shining blackish ferruginous, orbits yellow, narrow above, wider below. Frons parallel-sided, a little narrower than an eye, twice as long as wide in male, slightly wider in female, flat with a slight broad tubercle anteriorly, bare, brownish (sometimes yellowish) ferruginous across vertex, ocellar dot large, shining blackish, subintegumentary orbital spots absent in males, usually somewhat developed, sometimes strongly developed in females, as is central area on tubercle; bristles black, two strong inferior and a single superior orbital; a pair of minute hairs may represent the ocellars. Lunule ferruginous, of moderate size. Antennæ rather long, about twice as long as face, first two joints subequal, third three times as long as first, brown, third joint with black tip and more or less black, especially on outer side. Face yellow, with two large rounded shining black spots, cheeks narrow, yellow, genæ wider with large subocular brown spot; palpi brown to blackish, proboscis short. Thorax shining black, pubescence black, but anterior edge of pronotum bare, the rather thin gray dust on dorsum is interrupted by shining median and dorsocentral stripes, and laterally behind suture fairly wide, yellow, arcuate vittæ. Humeri, a moderate mesopleural stripe from top of sternites to notopleura, and a single hypopleural spot, yellow; bristles black, outer cervicals, two notopleurals, an anterior and two posterior supra-alars, prescutellar, one mesopleural present, no humerals. Scutellum somewhat swollen and convex above, yellow, with a broad median ferruginous stripe (a little narrower than apex); postscutellum and mesophragma black with gray dust. Halteres yellow. Legs: coxæ slightly ferruginous, femora yellow, front pair with a more or less extensive brown spot on outer surface near distal end; front tibiæ moderately ferruginous, middle rather less on distal half, hind strongly ferruginous; metatarsi paler or yellow, rest of tarsi darkened. Wing: venation normal, almost hyaline with brownish veins, stigma light brown, marginal cell pale yellow, in submarginal along costa a barely perceptible infuscation that develops into a rather poorly defined spot on tip of third vein; anal stripe not well developed, anal cell and re-entrant angle of anal cross-vein brownish. Abdomen large, oval, segments not fused, pubescence brownish (on lighter parts) to black. Abdomen black on sides, with a moderate (one-third of width), median brownish stripe on which is a narrow median black stripe; both stripes widen somewhat backward, the black on the sides of the fifth segment therefore being much less. In the female the sixth segment is short and concealed beneath the fifth. Venter blackish; base of ovipositor shining ferruginous, of a peculiar shape, much like the last joint of one's finger in general appearance and proportions: that is, more or less cylindrical, somewhat wider than deep, and broadly rounded at apex. The lateral sutures are fairly pronounced and in most of the specimens the base of the ovipositor has become more or less flattened in drying. Almost no pubescence above, sparse below, but rather long and hairlike below apex. Length of base, 1.2 mm.

Types.—Male, Lukolela, left bank Congo River, 1° 5' S., Dec. 16, 1930, J. P. Chapin. Female, same data, Nov. 21, 1930. Two male and twelve female paratypes, Nov. 20, 1930 to Jan. 31, 1931, same data.

Dacus (Leptoxyda) longistylus Wiedemann

Several specimens from Dabolak, British Somaliland, Dec. 12, 1920, F.4980b, and from Hargesia, British Somaliland, Dec. 5-7, 1920, F.4979.

Dacus bivittatus Bigot

There is little doubt that *Dacus pectoralis* Walker, 1863, is the same as *D. bivittatus* Bigot, although it may be regarded as a variety. The difference between them seems to be only that in *bivittatus* the broad costal margin reaches to the middle of the first posterior cell while in *pectoralis* it is extended to the fourth vein. This extension is always strong in South African specimens, but in central African material it seems to tend to be faint or absent. At the present time I have not sufficient material to study the forms more closely.

In the present material are two specimens from Lukolela, left bank Congo River, 1° 5' S., Jan. 4, 1931, J. P. Chapin, and one from Banga, Liberia, Oct., 1926, in which the extension is faint. A specimen from Moala, Liberia, Oct. 31, 1926, is teneral.

Dacus eburneus Bezzi

One specimen, Lukolela, left bank Congo River, 1° 5' S., Sept., 1930, J. P. Chapin. There is little doubt that this is *D. eburneus* Bezzi. The wing pattern is identical with Terzi's drawing¹ except that the brown extends a little over the fourth vein into the second posterior cell. The thoracic markings are yellow rather than ivory-white, the front part of humeri being ferruginous; three yellow postsutural vittæ are present; the abdomen is paler only at extreme tip.

Further, it would seem that *D. eburneus* and *D. momordicæ* Bezzi are the same, in which case *momordicæ* must stand as the name of the species. The description of *momordicæ* (as *bipartitus* Graham, by Silvestri²) is not very clear, but the hyaline streak above the last portion of the fourth vein is doubtless abnormal; such streaks often occur on the fuscous wing-markings of *Dacinae*, especially in reared specimens. The presence of the median postsutural vitta and its absence in *eburneus* does not seem of much importance. Also the apparent sinuosity of the

¹Bezzi, 1915, Bull. Ent. Res., VI, p. 94, Fig. 8.

²Divn. of Ent., Hawaii, Bull. III, p. 90, Pl. xxiv, fig. 2. (Note: *D. bipartitus* Graham is a synonym of *D. bivittatus* Bigot. Author.)

end of the fourth vein is often misleading; Silvestri's figure (*loc. cit.*) does not represent it as any more bisinuous than does that of *eburneus* by Terzi.

***Dacus gypsoides*, new species**

A fair-sized, elongate, black species, with a moderately broad costal border on the wing and pale legs. It is somewhat difficult to settle the real affinities of this species as it seems to belong to a group different from any previously recorded. Owing to the absence of the anterior supra-alar bristles it would have to be included in *Dacus*, *sensu* Bezzi, and might perhaps be placed in the neighborhood of *D. lounsburyi* Coquillett. It would certainly not come near the *D. vertebratus* group. On the whole, it seems much more likely that its affinities will be proved to be closer to *D. eburneus* Bezzi, etc., in spite of the absence of the bristles noted.

MALE.—Length of body, 8.2 mm., of wing, 7.4 mm. Head a little less than one-fifth higher, and three-fourths wider, than long. Occiput blackish ferruginous, yellow orbital stripe moderate but rather undefined, widening below. Frons flat, testaceous; top third, a bar across middle, and spots at lower inferior orbital bristles, brown; very short, sparse, brownish pubescence; bristles black, inner and outer verticals strong, two medium inferior orbitals, superior orbitals absent (no trace of alveoli, but vertical plates are distinct), ocellars small, hairlike, directed outward and somewhat backward. Lunule blackish ferruginous, about three times as wide as long. Antennæ twice as long as short part of face, russet, third joint strongly blackened and first less strongly, third joint about twice as long as second and more than three times third; arista brown, bare, base yellow. Face almost flat, black on upper three-quarters, broadly yellow across epistome, cheeks and genæ yellow, a spot below eye. Eyes relatively large in profile, palpi yellow, thickened and broadly rounded at apex, proboscis short, dark yellow. Thorax: on dorsum dull black, faintly pollinose except anteriorly and on median and dorsocentral stripes; pubescence golden; propleura, a narrow margin around and including inner anterior corner of humeri, and along notopleura, reddish; hind portions of pleura blackish ferruginous; mesophragma dull black with slight narrow median ferruginous stripe; pubescence on mesosternites long, whitish, shorter on coxæ. Humeri (except inner, anterior corner), a moderate mesopleural stripe from top of sternites to dorsocentral line and a double hypopleural spot, yellow; bristles black, inner and outer cervicals strong, two notopleurals, one mesopleural; anterior supra-alar absent. Scutellum yellow, base narrowly ferruginous; two rather long apical bristles; apex concave, as long as length. Halteres yellow. Legs golden yellow, coxæ somewhat ferruginous, proximal third of tibiæ very slightly so. Wing: venation normal; a broad costal margin, pale yellow in costal cells, brown from stigma, filling base of first basal cell below stigma, marginal and submarginal cells and, opposite the end of the second vein, widening to extend halfway across first posterior cell and ending below wing-tip; anal stripe filling anal cell, and narrowly along its outer side ending faintly toward wing-margin; cloud below end of sixth vein well developed but not strongly darkened; point of

anal cell to rest of sixth vein, 5 to 2; thoracic squamæ elongate, yellow. Abdomen elongate, about twice as long as wide, more or less parallel-sided, black; a wide, rather reddish fascia on second segment, slightly interrupted in middle, third segment ciliate, last segment yellow on hind margin and oval areas brownish; pubescence rather longer than on thorax; venter and genitalia blackish ferruginous, middle sternites with very long pubescence, short and inconspicuous on last.

TYPE.—Male, Lukolela, left bank Congo River, 1° 5' S., Jan. 13, 1931, J. P. Chapin.

***Dacus vertebratus* Bezzi**

A pair of rather pale specimens, Dabolak, British Somaliland, Dec. 12, 1920. F.4980b.

***Dacus ficicola* Bezzi**

A male, Hargesia, British Somaliland, Dec. 5–7, 1920. F. 4979.

***Dacus annulatus* Becker**

A male, Banga, Liberia, October, 1928. It agrees with published data. Efflatoun's figure¹ shows the ends of the femora much paler than would seem to be the case.

***Dacus maynéi* Bezzi**

A male, Lukolela, left bank Congo River, 1° 5' S., Jan. 13, 1931, J. P. Chapin. This specimen agrees with Bezzi's description.² The scutellum is rather deeply bifid, but this without doubt is anomalous.

***Dacus abbabæ*, new species**

A small black species with yellow face very likè *D. binotatus* Loew, but with a distinct anal and a strong costal stripe on the wing.

MALE, FEMALE.—Length of body: male, 5.0 mm., female, 5.3 mm.; of wing, male, 4.2 mm., female, 4.5 mm. Head: proportions of length, height, and width, 6.5, 9, and 11. Occiput blackish ferruginous, yellowish behind vertex, and orbits moderately broadly yellow. Frons parallel-sided, about as wide as an eye and two-thirds the length, testaceous, darker centrally and behind, orbital spots indistinct, ocellar dot and vertical plates shining blackish ferruginous, latter with longer pubescence which is elsewhere inconspicuous; bristles black, inner and outer verticals strong, one superior and two inferior orbitals short, about a quarter to a third width of frons, ocellars thin, hairlike, paler, about as long as orbitals. Lunule blackened testaceous; antennæ as long as face, first and second joints blackened ferruginous, third elongate, three times length of second, black in male, paler in female, testaceous on inner side proximally. Face yellow, only slightly convex, cheeks a shade darker, a brownish

¹Mém. Soc. Roy. Ent. d'Égypte, II, Pl. II, fig. 5.

²1924, Rev. Zool. Afr., XII, p. 11.

subocular spot; proboscis and palpi darkened yellow. Thorax: dorsum black ferruginous, very faintly gray-dusted, with pale pubescence. Humeri, a broad mesopleural fascia separated from humeri by less than their width, just touching sternites and above a broad triangular patch on suture to dorsocentral line, and a double hypopleural spot, yellow; bristles black, normal, anterior supra-alars absent. Scutellum yellow with narrow blackish ferruginous base. Legs blackish ferruginous, joints paler, tarsi ferruginous, except metatarsi yellow. Halteres yellow. Wing: venation normal, a well-developed blackish costal margin from brown stigma, including base of first basal cell, and extreme base of submarginal, filling marginal, broadening from its tip to fill end of submarginal, slightly crossing end of third vein to end in a point on wing margin; anal cell and narrowly for two-thirds length of point on outer side, infuscated; point to remainder of sixth vein, in male, 5 to 2, in female, 5 to 4. Abdomen black ferruginous, last segment more or less reddish centrally, with oval areas darker; pubescence pale, longer than on thorax, on second segment a short transverse fascia slightly interrupted in middle, third segment ciliate in male, segments fused, sternites shining black ferruginous, membranes brown, genitalia ferruginous, base of ovipositor short, 0.5 mm., broadly conical, truncate, black ferruginous, only just visible from above.

Types.—Male and female, four male and three female paratypes, Addis Abbaba, Abyssinia, Aug. 1, 1920. F. 4950.

Carpophthoromyia amœna (Enderlein)

This and *C. dimidiata* Bezzi, from South Africa, are certainly the same species. The South African form may be regarded as a variety having the apical half of the scutellum brown, while in *amœna* there is only a brown spot on the under side. Also in the South African specimens the inverted V-shaped hyaline band is always distinctly disconnected at the bend, while in *amœna* this only happens occasionally, although there is usually at least a faint connection.

Trirhithrum facetum (Enderlein)

Ceratitis faceta ENDLEIN, 1920, Zool. Jahrb., XLIII, p. 349.

Trirhithrum facetum BEZZI, 1924, Bull. Ent. Res., XV, p. 105 (in tables).

A male, Lukolela, left bank Congo River, 1° 5' S., Jan. 13, 1931, J. P. Chapin.

There is little doubt that this specimen is a male of Enderlein's species, the only record of which is the female type. It agrees with the description, differing only in the feathering of the middle tibiæ, a male sexual character. In regard to the latter, the species is certainly a *Trirhithrum* with feathered tibiæ rather than a black *Pterandrus*. Both *facetum* Enderlein and *bicinctum* Enderlein, however, seem very closely allied and the data available is really hardly enough to separate them. As stated, the male described here agrees with the description of the

female and differs from the latter, as redescribed by Bezzi,¹ in the absence of white hypopleural spots (at most that region is paler blackish or brownish), also in the absence of a brown bar across frons, and no narrow yellow band at base of scutellum. The whitish bands on second and fourth (NOT first and third) segments are not strongly developed, although moderate on fourth, but faint on second. The arista has rather short and fine plumosity; there are two inferior and two superior orbital bristles and strong ocellars; thoracic chætotaxy normal, one mesopleural and dorsocentrals on line of anterior supra-alars. All femora concolorous with thorax, proximal ends of first tibiæ blackened, rest of leg yellow, front femora rather swollen with lower and outer rows of bristles; middle femora simple, tibiæ black, paler at ends, feathered along top edge and distal two-thirds of lower, and with a strong apical spine, tarsi yellow; hind femora more brown, a row of bristles along distal third below and along distal fifth above, these not quite developed into feathering, a silvery sheen on outer surface where pubescence apparently is strongly shining.

***Trirhithrum inauratipes*, new species**

A fair-sized, black species, very similar in coloration of head and body and in wing pattern to the male of *T. facetum* just described, but strikingly different in the yellow, differently ornamented legs. As has been said, while there seems no doubt that the male just mentioned is that of *T. facetum* (Enderlein), the possibility of this being the male of that species may be excluded on account of the yellow legs, and there seems even less reason for connecting it with the female of *T. bicinctum* (Enderlein), not only on account of the color of the legs, but also owing to the absence of white hypopleural spots, of a bar across the frons and the mainly brown pleura. So far as *T. facetum* and *T. bicinctum* are concerned, both are described from the female only, but it certainly could be expected that in the males the femora at least would be blackish. At the same time there are some remarkable sexual differences among the Trypetidæ, so it cannot be said that the male described here as a new species could not be that of a described female. The only sure way to settle the question would be to rear the species.

MALE.—Length of body, 5.0 mmf., of wing, 5.3 mm. Head: proportions of length, height and width, 4, 6, and a little more than 7; yellow, only upper part of occiput brown right across, ocellar dot brown and a slight brownish subocular spot. Occiput flat, not very prominent below. Frons about one-fifth longer than wide and

¹1924, Bull. Ent. Res., XV, p. 106.

less than one-third wider than an eye; flat, with slight sparse black pubescence anteriorly; frontal bristles brown, two inferior and two superior orbitals, ocellars strong; vertical plates short, fairly prominent; frontofacial angle obtuse. Lunule inconspicuous. Antennæ two-thirds length of face, situated at middle of eye, the third joint somewhat narrowed to rounded apex, arista brown, short plumose. Face flat, cheeks narrowed, widening suddenly to genæ, epistome not prominent. Thorax: dorsum, scutellum, postscutellum and mesophragma shining black with slight black pubescence, mesopleura obscure yellow; hind parts of pleura below wings, also sternites, brownish black, rather less polished than dorsum; bristles normal, dorso-centrals on line of anterior supra-alars. Legs yellow, only coxæ brownish; front femora swollen, with a brush of long golden-yellow bristles and hairs ventrally and a brush of shorter hairs posterodorsally; middle femora very slightly blackened distally, tibial groove well developed, brown on its proximal half, on each side is a fringe of long black incurved hairs; anteriorly, just above and along tibial groove is an elongate, slightly concave area which in oblique light is shining silvery, and above this area a row of five or six bristles curved over it; on tibiæ distally a row of short brownish bristle-hairs on dorsal two-thirds and of longer blacker wider-spaced setæ on ventral half; a strong apical spine present; hind femora distally with a short row of dorsal and of ventral bristle-hairs not quite developed into feathering. Halteres black. Scutellum swollen, with longer pubescence and four bristles. Wing: venation normal, veins black, but brown at base; base of wing black with a few streaks and spots, bands black, basal united to marginal, middle absent, cubital separated or but faintly united to basal, axillary cell blackish. Abdomen black, shining but not strongly polished, gray band on second segment slight, stronger on fourth, pubescence black, white on gray bands, fourth and fifth segments yellowish medially; genitalia yellow.

TYPE.—Male, Lukolela, left bank Congo River, 1° 5' S., Dec. 16, 1930, J. P. Chapin.

***Ceratitis (Pardalaspis) lentigera*, new species**

A small species of *Pardalaspis* with spotted abdomen; it is obviously different from *P. punctata* (Wiedemann), both in its much smaller size and in a different arrangement of the spots. In Bezzi's tables¹ it appears to run to *P. giffardi* Bezzi, but it may not be particularly closely allied to this species. Apart from the spots there are no bluish or whitish bands as in *P. giffardi* and other species.

MALE, FEMALE.—Length of body: male, 4.2 mm., female, 4.7 mm.; of wing, male, 4.1 mm., female, 4.3 mm. Head: proportions of length, height, and width, approximately 6, 8, and 11, light brownish yellow. Occiput flat above, with a pair of large brown spots, moderately prominent below. Frons parallel-sided, as wide as an eye and two-thirds length, light brownish, rather darker on inner side of pale vertical plates and around brown ocellar dot. An irregular transverse brown bar at middle on line of upper inferior orbital but not touching them nor orbits (bar weaker in female). A brown spot on each side at base of antennæ more or less extended to lunule (in female more strongly developed as a transverse bar). Very slight scattered black pubescence anteriorly; bristles black except postvertical and innermost of occipital

¹1924, Bull. Ent. Res., XV, p. 101.

row, pale yellow, two superior orbitals, two inferior orbitals, ocellars strong. Lunule short, sunken in male specimen, brownish in female. Antennæ two-thirds length of face, xanthine orange, third joint somewhat blackened above and at tip, arista brown, plumose. Face shallowly concave with shallow grooves, epistome fairly prominent, slightly brownish on its upper margin; a broad brown bar (one-third length of face, narrower in female) across middle of face but not extended to narrow cheeks, genæ moderately wide with slight, brownish subocular spot, genal bristle and some setæ on sides of epistome black, palpi with black setulæ, proboscis with fairly long labella. Thorax: dorsum light reddish-brown or pale ferruginous with moderate whitish dust and rather slight yellowish pubescence, shining brown spots not strongly developed (stronger and browner in female). Whitish humeri with a large spot, and behind it a large rounded spot more or less divided in two longitudinally by a paler band which obliquely appears shining silvery dusted, from upper portion of spot a light bar projects above humeri. A shining brown spot just behind suture; a large quadrate spot just before scutellum and from its upper anterior corner a bar running to between anterior supra-alar and dorsocentral bristles where it becomes stronger. A pair of small light-brown dorsocentral spots on suture, and one before suture, also a narrow median stripe before suture; bristles normal, black, except middle cervicals pale yellow; dorsocentrals on line of anterior supra-alars. Scutellum yellow with the usual three broad, quadrate, apical spots, and a pair of large round basal spots as well as a small spot on sides of base; pleura lighter yellow with a peculiar light reddish-brown tinge, along top of mesopleura is a slight brown stripe, dust rather more than on dorsum, pubescence long, yellow; postscutellum large, blackish with a pair of large yellow spots; mesophragma yellow. Legs yellow, front femora with row of strong bristles below, hind femora with a few below at distal end; middle tibiæ with strong black apical spur, hind tibiæ with row of short setæ posterodorsally and on middle third anteriorly. Wing: extreme base yellow, with brown streaks and spots, basal and marginal bands united, cubital free, middle absent, the hyaline edging along costa more developed than usual, the tip of stigma also hyaline; venation normal, two strong costal bristles. Abdomen short, light brownish yellow (more light reddish brown in female) with a series of submedian, more or less oval, obliquely placed brown spots on second to fifth segments of sublateral, more rounded spots on third to fifth; spots less prominent on fifth segment in male and widely joined to anterior margin by light brown; lateral margins of segments more or less brownish (stronger in female), anterior half of sixth in female brownish; pubescence pale but largely and irregularly interspersed with black pubescence which develops into setæ along lateral margins and around apical segments; venter and genitalia yellow; base of ovipositor castaneous, shining, pubescence slight, yellow in middle, black at ends.

TYPES.—Male and female and one male paratype, Suahkoko, Liberia, Sept. 5, 1926, J. Bequaert.

***Ceratitis (Pardalaspis) nana*, new species**

A small species closely allied to the preceding, with which it agrees in wing and thoracic patterns and in having the abdomen spotted. The spotting, however, is differently arranged, there are no bands across face and frons, the arista is more strongly plumose, the antennæ paler and the general body coloration less blackish and more brown.

MALE.—Length of body and of wing, 3.7 mm. Head: proportions of length, height, and width, 7, 10, and 12; yellow except lateral brownish spots on occiput and brown ocellar dot. Occiput flat, not very prominent below. Frons parallel-sided, one-third wider than an eye and four-fifths length; flat, very slight brownish pubescence anteriorly, frontofacial angle moderately prominent; bristles brownish black (only right postvertical yellow), two inferior and two superior orbitals, ocellars strong. Antennæ rather deeper yellow, two-thirds length of face, base of arista yellowish, otherwise brown, short plumose (or long pubescent). Face flat, grooves shallow, epistome barely prominent; proboscis and palpi normal. Thorax: dorsum light brown, with slight dust and yellow pubescence, spots brown to blackish as described for *P. lentigera*, but small discal spots weaker. Scutellum as in *P. lentigera*; pleura pale brownish-yellow with longer pale pubescence; a light brown stripe along top of mesopleura; bristles normal, black except cervicals yellow, one mesopleural; post-scutellum yellow with median and lateral brownish spots; a brownish streak across yellowish hypopleural spot. Legs simple, yellow. Wings normal, pattern as in *P. lentigera*; bands yellow, marginal and basal united, latter somewhat wider than in *P. lentigera*. Abdomen brownish yellow with bluish dust except on fifth segment which is more yellow; the transversely oval brownish spots are rather weakly differentiated, there is a submedian series on second to fifth segments, fainter on first and fourth, larger on fifth; a sublateral series on third to fifth, larger on fifth; genitalia yellow.

TYPE.—Male, Suahkoko, Liberia, Sept. 5, 1926 (J. Bequaert).

***Ceratitis (Pterandrus) anonæ* Graham**

Several specimens of this common central and west African species from Lukolela, left bank Congo River, 1° 5' S., December, 1930, and January, 1931, J. P. Chapin.